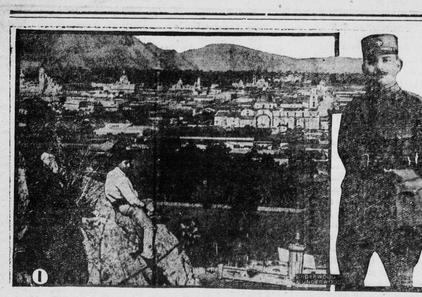

1—A view of Orizaba, in the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico, a hotbed of the revolutionary movement in Mexico.
2—General Gonzalo Escobar, one of the leaders of the rebel forces.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Mexican Revolution Complete Failure, According to President Portes Gil.

THE Mexican revolution is a complete failure, according to a statement issued by President Portes Gil suspending further enlistments. Mutiny, desertions and capture have greatly weakened the rebel forces and, although sporadic fighting will probably continue for some time, the present outlook is that the government will be completely successful in suppressing the opposition.

The optimistic outlook of the government is based largely on the improved morale of the federal army. It is claimed that the military power has been solidified by general education within the army. The soldiers no longer are ignorant and refuse to be misled by the rebel generals.

General Calles, former president and now secretary of war, is in the field with the greatest army ever assembled in Mexico. In a series of rapid forward movements they have invaded the strongholds of the rebel forces and have been victorious wherever they came in contact with the enemy.

Provisional President Emilio Portes Gil in an interview said the relations of the United States and Mexico were excellent. He said the position taken by the United States on the arms embargo, allowing the Mexican government to import arms and preventing the rebels from importing them, was a most eloquent testimony of the good will of the United States government toward the Mexican government.

Secretary Frank B. Kellogg's position is that the United States will not recognize governments emanating from a revolution, he said. This is an assurance to the stable governments of Latin-American countries and recognition and respect for the sovereignty of Mexico and its institutions.

Referring to the stand taken by President Herbert Hoover and Secretary Kellogg, President Portes Gil, after a conference with Genaro Estrada, foreign minister, gave the following statement over his signature:

"Both declarations constitute a new and solemn testimony of the respect for the Mexican institutions representing law and order and the national sovereignty."

EARLY in the week President Hoover made the important announcement that it would be the policy of the administration to do everything possible to conserve the petroleum resources of the nation. His formal statement reads as follows:

"There will be no lessee or disposal of government oil lands, no matter what category they may be in, of government holdings or government controls, except those which may be mandatory by congress. In other words, there will be complete conservation of government oil in this administration."

The first step toward making this policy effective came in the form of an order by Secretary of the Interior Wilbur to all government land offices directing them "not to receive further applications for permits to prospect for oil and gas on the public domain, and to reject all applications now pending."

Far-reaching effects of this new policy are predicted.

Preceding the issuance of the order Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana held a conference with the President and protested against the new policy. Senator Walsh contended that it was the intent of congress that oil development should be permitted on the public domain and that any restrictive restriction would be discrimination against his state, where there are 20,000,000 acres of public land.

This new policy accords with that recommended by the oil conservation board of which Mr. Hoover was a member while secretary of commerce.

COMPLETE agreement on a formula for the adhesion of the United States to the World Court of International Justice was reached at the fourth meeting of the International committee of jurists at Geneva.

The formula, in its final form, is the work of Sir Cecil Hurst, British delegate, aided by M. Politis of Greece and Elihu Root of America. Mr. Root is entirely in accord with the Hurst redraft.

The Root-Hurst formula, as the revised scheme is known, represents a slightly-up version of the original Root formula and contains but few basic changes.

One change of highest importance, however, deals with the question of summary procedure in negotiations with the United States in case an advisory opinion is asked for in an urgent dispute. In order to speed up the machinery and eliminate the maximum of red tape, the new formula provides for direct dealings between Geneva and Washington, if an advisory opinion is requested urgently.

The original desire of Washington was to handle all negotiations through The Hague, which would mean if the council decided to ask an advisory opinion Geneva would have to notify The Hague. The Hague would have to relay word to Washington, Washington would reply to The Hague, whereupon The Hague would turn over the response to Geneva. Sir Cecil objected to this roundabout method and he has been backed up by most of the members of the committee.

With the completion of the modernized draft of the protocol the committee will have cleared the ground for the adhesion of the United States to the World court. The ultimate decision will depend on ratification by Washington and the 52 signatories of the protocol of December 16, 1920.

MATERIAL progress toward the settlement of the reparations situation has been made by the commission in Paris. The suggestion for the creation of an international bank to receive and distribute reparations and to act as an umpire in war debt payment questions, has met with almost unanimous approval.

It was said unofficially had been reached in the banker's committee regarding the question of the capitalization, which would be small compared with the colossal capital of some of the giant banks of America and England. The bank scheme provides against any political interference, the governments having no direction or control of the superbank. Secondly, the co-operation of the central banks of emission must be assured, if the bank is established.

Powerful private financial institutions and banking groups will be asked to collaborate with the superbank, as without their aid the projected organization is helpless. Despite pessimistic reports the assurance was also given that the difference between what Germany is ready to offer and what France, as the chief creditor, is willing to accept does not exceed $115,000,000.

The Germans already have given indications that they are ready to pay $261,000,000 per annum, while the French are holding out for $500,000,000. It is understood that their colleagues are confident of reducing this to $460,000,000.

THE tragic death of Lee Bible at Daytona Beach, Fla., has put an end to speed racing for the present. The A. A. U. A. contest board announced after the tragedy that the third annual International auto speed trials were over for the year. Maj. H. O. D. Segrave, English record holder, declared that he was through with racing, and a similar statement was made by J. M. White, owner of the car driven by Lee Bible.

Bible was traveling at a rate of 202 miles an hour when he lost control. The car plunged into the dunes and was completely wrecked. Bible's body was buried from the car near the end of its crash. His neck, legs and arms were broken. Bible was making a test preliminary to an attempt to bring back to America the automobile speed record, lost two days before when Major Segrave, English racing driver, established a new record of 231 miles an hour.

THE federal prison spy system is augmented by assistant attorney General Mabel Willebrandt is likely to be made the subject of senatorial investigation as a result of the controversy in which Warden John Snook of the Atlanta penitentiary submitted his resignation to Attorney General Mitchell rather than continue under the espionage of Justice department agents "planted" as prisoners.

Senator W. L. Borah entered a vigorous protest with the attorney general against the acceptance of Snook's resignation, and added that, whether the resignation is accepted or not, demands will be made in the senate early in the coming extra session for a sweeping investigation of the spy system.

WHEN Henry L. Stimson, newly appointed secretary of state, arrives from the Philippines and assumes his duties, it is expected that sweeping changes in the diplomatic service and a slight shakeup of State department officials will follow.

President Hoover now holds the resignations of all of the American diplomatic representatives and the high officers of the department, but he is withholding action upon them until after he can hold a series of conferences with his secretary of state.

Mr. Hoover carried to the White House some very definite ideas about a readjustment of the diplomatic corps, based not alone upon his observations during his good-will tour of Latin America, but also upon a thoroughgoing study of the whole foreign service situation. As a result changes affecting the American diplomatic representatives around the globe are expected.

A new ambassador is to be sent to the most important of all the posts, that at the court of St. James. Alanson B. Houghton of New York soon is to retire as ambassador to Great Britain and, while his successor has not yet been selected, it is known that President Hoover is hopeful that he can obtain the services of Former Vice President Charles G. Dawes of Chicago.

AN EXECUTIVE order issued Friday by President Hoover decrees publicity of decisions in all tax refund cases, marking a departure from the policy of secrecy heretofore maintained.

While a step in this direction was required under a compromise provision in the first deficiency appropriation bill enacted by congress in the closing days of the recent session, the order went somewhat further than necessary under the congressional mandate. The provision adopted by congress required publicity only in cases of refunds of $20,000 or more. The President's order provides for publicity in all cases of refunds.

The action of the President was based on a recommendation by the secretary of the Treasury Mellon, who heretofore has opposed all moves made in congress in the direction of tax refund publicity.

Secretary Mellon in a statement made it clear that there is no intention to embarrass taxpayers by disclosing in the decisions information relative to their business affairs as contained in their tax returns which, under the law, are not open to public inspection.

UNCLE SAM'S venture in the shipping business during and after the war will show a loss of $3,000,000, it is according to figures just made available. Only a fraction of the billions expended for government construction and operation of ships went over find its way back into the United States treasury. Up to date the government has salvaged less than half a billion of the three and a half billions expended since 1917.

THE creation of an eleventh department of the government, headed by a cabinet officer, is contemplated by President Hoover. The purpose of the government is to be formed by consolidating the public health service, the bureau of education and the various welfare agencies.

The National Education association has been advocating for two decades or more the creation of a department of education. A bill favored by that association was introduced in the last congress. Its declared purpose is "to aid and encourage the public schools and promote the public educational facilities of the nation, so that all the people of the several states and territories, without regard to race, creed or color, shall have larger educational opportunities, and thereby speedily reduce illiteracy, make more general the diffusion of knowledge and provide for the general welfare."

False Security of the Wicked

And your covenant with death shall be dissanulled, and your agreement with hell shall not stand: when the overflowing scourge shall pass through then ye shall be trodden down by it —Isa. 28:18.

Children Find 800 Coins Buried in Stone Jug

Zuilderen, Holland.—Children playing on the excavated site of a new hospital here found an ancient stone jug containing 800 coins, mostly of the year 1568.

Archeologists believe the treasure was buried at the time when the duke of Alva, the Spanish "bloody" governor, imposed a capital levy on the inhabitants of the Netherlands, which was one of the causes of the Eighty Years' war.

Begun under William the Silent, it led to the emancipation of Holland from the Spanish yoke, and the establishment of the House of Orange as the Dutch dynasty.

URGED TO WAR ON INSECT KINGDOM

Scientist Declares Titanic Struggle Impends.

Atlantic City.—The future will see a "titanic" struggle for existence waged between man and insects, members of the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination association were told by Dr. L. O. Howard, chief entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture.

"Insects now consume each year the equivalent of the labor of a million men," Doctor Howard said. "They have a great advantage over human beings both anatomically and physically. Man's superior intelligence is all that has enabled him to even begin to check the advance of insects. A serious struggle is ahead.

"Rapidity of motion, and frequency of multiplication, quick adaptation to conditions, powers of concealment and no long period of helpless infancy, are some of the advantages that insects have over men."

As a means of preparing for the battle with insects, Doctor Howard suggests that colleges and universities devote more attention to entomology as a step in the mobilization of a trained army of insect fighters.

The importance of filling small bodies of water and emptying casks and tin cans containing water was emphasized as a means of holding mosquitoes in check.

Noted Artist Spends Last Days in Seclusion

Gres-Sur-Loing, France.—Half paralyzed and almost blind, one of the acclaimed composers of the world, Frederic Delius, is spending the remaining days of his life in this tiny hamlet about 50 miles from Paris.

The man who imagined the music for "Koanga" and "Margot la Rouge" no longer writes music; his greatest effort is to shelter himself from the world. Each day his devoted wife reads him the French, German and British newspapers. Then, if the weather is good, to give him the benefit of the fresh air for an hour or so, he is pushed in a wheel chair to the river that flows at the foot of his garden.

Even the touch of his beloved piano is denied him, for his hands tremble so that they cannot find the keys. The recognition that has come to him of recent years is too late, for Delius cannot hear the plaudits that are accorded his compositions.

Boys Open Beauty Shop for Household Pets

Wapakoneta, Ohio.—There no longer is any excuse for unkempt pets in Wapakoneta since Fenton Hamilton, 13, and Charles Jones, also 13, both thirteen, opened a dog beauty parlor. The boys are the operators.

Their parlor is in the basement of young Hamilton's home, and has been equipped with appliances for a modern dirt, burrs and curl and comb long and short hair.

The youthful proprietors distributed circulars throughout the town announcing they were prepared to wash black-and-tan dogs for 20 cents, white ones for 35, mixed breeds for 50 cents, and curly haired dogs for 10 cents extra. They guaranteed to remove burrs, gum, or such other substances that might mar the beauty of their clients, and promise "kind treatment, clean soap in the eyes, and face washed separately."

Austrian Diggers Find Gold Buried Long Ago

Vienna, Austria.—Gold believed buried 15 centuries ago by Roman legionaries has been found by workers at Haffnerbach, near Vienna, during trench digging.

At a depth of 24 feet the diggers found eight deposits of gold dust mixed with clay and earth, encased in pottery of various sizes.

Mining experts believe Roman legionnaires originally took the gold from a near-by river and hid it in its present location for safekeeping during the attack from a migratory tribe. It is assumed the Romans intended to send their treasure to Rome to be minted, but probably suffered defeat and were forced to abandon their wealth.

Natives Hard Up

New York.—Native-born Americans are more in need of charity than any other group, according to figures in the annual report of the charity organization society. Thirty-seven per cent of those aided by the society last year were born in the United States.

Takes Ores From Mud as Did Ancient Greeks

Miami, Okla.—A machine designed by W. A. Butchart of Joplin, Mo., is cleaning the millions of dollars in ore that formerly went into the mud piles. Twenty-five centuries ago Herodotus referred to the recovery of gold from the mud by means of feathers daubed with pitch.

Today oil and various chemical reagents are used to recover valuable zinc and lead ore from slimes, or mineralized mud, and from waste piles of tailings left by former mine users considered virtually valueless.

England in Hawaii

Hawaii is a detached territory of the United States. A small strip of ground on which the monument to Captain Cook was erected in 1874 is British territory, having been presented by a sister of a native king. The monument is at Kealakekua, and marks the spot where Cook was killed in 1778.

COMB WORLD'S MARTS FOR MILADY'S FURS

Millions of Foreign Pelts Are Imported.

Washington.—"American fur wearers force American fur buyers to search the fur markets of the world to meet the demand for fur garments, although the United States is the world's greatest fur producer," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic society.

"Stand for half an hour on a busy corner of the shopping district of an American city, and literally watch the animals go by—animals that roam dreary Arctic wastes, African jungles, and all the wild places between. Then, picture the trappers, and your imagination conjures a procession of Eskimo, swarthy Asiatic bronze African and Canadian adventurer. The romance of furs is one of the most thrilling chapters in all the annals of trade.

Millions of Pelts Imported.

"Wild squirrels and rabbits cavort about all the forests of the United States, but Americans find it an surplus of every state except Florida; for some reason the raccoon avoids only Montana; martens, minks, foxes, opossums and skunks range over a wide area of this country. Yet more than 100,000,000 pelts are imported annually to trim women's cloaks, line men's gloves and make fur coats for both sexes.

"China is America's largest source of furs, but only in the supply of dog and goat pelts does China excel other foreign countries. Karakul comes from the herds of karakul lambs in the dry days of the Soviet Asia; most of foreign mink pelts are from the traps of the Japanese. The United Kingdom leads the list of sources of squirrel, fox and mole pelts; Germany supplies most of our foreign marten pelts; Peru, Chile and Bolivia, chinchilla pelts; Siberia, ermine pelts; Australia, rabbit pelts, and for our additional supply of beaver and muskrat pelts, we look to Canada.

"Early fur wearers wore only genuine furs. Only the trapper and the wealthy could afford fur garments. Then the demand for cheap furs developed. Like actors in a commercial drama, dressers of cheap furs appeared in the fur world. Experts discovered that pelts of rabbits, dogs, alley cats, goats, ponies and many other animals could be made into exquisite furs by the deft hands of trained fur workers. Australia has been offering a bounty for killing rabbits which had overrun the continent, and the new fur trade turned a liability into an asset.

"More than a hundred million cheap fur coats are used annually. With a little eye and expert workmanship, cheap furs are made to imitate those of the aristocrats of the fur-bearing animal world. Rabbit furs dyed seal are known as Arctic seal, lynx as Northern seal, sealette and sealine, and to imitate fox, they grace the counter of the fur store as Baltic brown, red and black fox, or fox hair. Beaver may not be had, but for cheaper its spots but leopard spots dyed on rabbit pelts make Baltic French and Russian leopard. There are but a few of more than fifty aliases by which furs are known, and many of them leave the hands of the furriers.

Rival Gets in Exploration.

"Civilization is invading the domain of the fur-bearing animals in the United States, yet from $45,000,000 to $75,000,000 worth of furs were taken in 1927. The greatest wild fur producing area in the world lies within a few hours' radius of St. Louis. In an attempt to increase the supply of cheap furs the farms or ranches have been established. Explorers often find the cabins of fur trappers marking the farthest outposts of civilization. St. Louis owes its founding to the early French fur traders who established a station on the site in 1764. Trappers and traders from the St. Lawrence and from those from Canadian stations opened up a large part of northern and western United States. Long before the forty-niners crossed the plains the Frenchmen reached what is now the state of Utah where they learned that Canadian fur traders had already been in that region.

"Russian trappers crossed the bleak wastes of Siberia to Kamchatka in quest of furs and then pushed on to Alaska. Furs and gold have vied in opening up Alaska. Folly or the 'Seven Million Dollar Ice Box, as Alaska formerly was called. But gold booms have come and gone. For two long and trading have continued and today two little islands of the Pribilof group in the Bering sea send $980,000 worth of seal and fox furs to the St. Louis fur market annually. Blue foxes are also successfully ranched on many of the Aleutian Islands."

Raise Fresh Flowers

London.—A popular craze for flowers of fresh hues has led Scottish horticulturists into an orgy of experiment. Time were considered virtually valueless.

While deer hunting last week, Hokum Gunn claims he got nine bucks; but Tilfo-d Kerr who was with Hoke, says he got em in poker game.

Hungry Acres

. . . feed them and make

MONEY

YOUR crops need food to do their best work, just as you do. Every acre you plant is hungry—hungry for nitrogen—and Chilean Nitrate of Soda is the food to give them. *Corn, cats, wheat, barley, truck crops or fruit trees will respond quickly to a feeding of Chilean Nitrate. Increased yield, better quality and greater profits are practically sure.*

Chilean Nitrate is the old original Nitrate of Soda, the natural product, not synthetic, not artificial. It is the nitrogen fertilizer on which prosperous farmers have depended for 50 years. There is no substitute—nothing "just as good". Order your supply now and be all set for a money-making year.

Linton Arden, Washington, Va., has become famous as a melon prize winner in fairs around his home. For several years he has been capturing blue ribbons. He always fertilizes his melons liberally with Chilean Nitrate—the nitrogen fertilizer that most crop champions use.

FREE—Fertilizer Book

Our new 44-page book, "How to Use Chilean Nitrate of Soda" gives fertilizer information for all crops. It is free. Write for Book No. I or tear out this ad and mail it with your name and address written in the margin to office nearest you.

Chilean Nitrate of Soda

"ITS SODA Reliable NOT LUCK"

EDUCATIONAL BUREAU

1358 National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C.

In writing, please refer to Ad No. C-106

'Round Home

by CHAS. S. KINNISON

My Sunday Nap (?)

On a Sunday, after dinner,
I delight to shed my shoes
As a lazy, lawful sinner—
To enjoy a little SNOOZE!
With my noodle all a-fuddle,
(And no fluff of grub, I sigh!)
In the big armchair I cuddle
And tell all the folks "Good-by."

Pretty soon I start to slippin'
I am nearly gone—and then
Both the youngsters start to yippin'
And I'm WIDE AWAKE again!
"Hey, you kids—cut out the riot!"
I exclaim in tones of fire.
"Let us have a little quiet,
Or I'll fill your seats with fire!"

They can see that I am nettled—
They're afraid I'll use the lath,
So I shortly get 'em settled,
And I soon forget my wrath
As the arms of Slumber enfold me
To repose upon her lap—
But when Sleep's about to seize me,
Then the Collie starts to yap!

But at last I'm snoozing sweetly,
In a loud rip-snortin' snore—
When, alas, I'm roused completely
By a knock upon the door!
And I straighten up, a-cussin'
As I madly grab my shoes—
There is SOMETHING always mussin',
Sure as Fate, my Sunday snooze!

Stop At

MURPHY'S HOTEL

VIRGINIA

"In the Heart of Everything"

THE VIRGINIAN HOTEL

Lynchburg, Virginia

Modern Fireproof

Excellent Dining Room

New Coffee Shop ---------- New Tea Room

Good Food---Good Service

AT

REASONABLE PRICES

Your Real Estate Deals and Sales are Safe when directed by A. H. Clement, Appomattox, Va.

TIMES-VIRGINIAN

Established 1890

"In the Heart of the Dark Tobacco Belt"

$1.50 per annum in advance

Notify at once of failure to receive paper promptly and regularly.

Entered at the Post-Office at Appomattox as second-class matter under act of Congress.

Communications must be accompanied by name and address of writer. Unsolicited manuscripts will not be returned unless accompanied by postage.

ADVERTISING RATES: Reading notices 10c line or 1 cts words for each insertion.

Classified advertisements 1c per word each insertion.

Display Advertisements—50c per inch first insertion and 35c per inch for each subsequent insertion.

Legal Advertisements—75c per inch each insertion for four weeks

A. H. CLEMENT, Editor.

THURSDAY, MAR. 28, 1929

A barberry bush destroyed now may save the small-grain crop of an entire community. One common barberry bush 6 to 8 feet in height is capable of producing in one year more than 64 billion spores of stem rust, the most destructive disease of small grains in the United States. The spores are very small and are carried by the wind, and rust damage from a single hedge of barberries has been traced to a distance of over 100 miles, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Setting fire to the woods, a frequent practice in certain parts of the South at this time of year, is usually uneconomical and often results in direct money loss. Timber is a valuable asset—much too valuable to be destroyed or injured by fires. Well stocked with trees and unburned, an acre of Southern pine will grow 300 and 800 board feet of timber a year, which means $2 to $4 net yearly income, or in timber and turpentine, from $4 to $6 yearly.

Soybeans, when properly cured, make almost as good hay as alfalfa and are less particular about the soil in which they grow. They succeed under usual spring conditions comparatively shallow seeding is best. Poor stands often results from covering too deeply. In general, the land should be prepared as for corn or cotton. Experiments of the department of the E. C. Glass High School, the general subject of discussion being causes of failure in high-school studies and the best means of improving this condition.

Other group meetings will include those of grammar grade teachers, led by Miss Rachel Thompson, of Campbell county; primary teachers conference with Miss Jessica Hurt, of Madison Heights; meeting of rural teachers, led by Miss Jessie Groseclose, supervisor of Bedford county.

Luncheon will be served in the cafeteria of the Robert E. Lee High School from 12:30 to 1:30.

The afternoon program will consist of addresses by Dr. Ennion G. Williams, State Health Commissioner, and Dr. William R. Smithey of the University of Virginia.

At the night meeting addresses will be made by Dr. T. D. Martin of the National Education Association and Dr. Charles J. Smith, president of Roanoke College. Dr. D. R. Anderson, president of Randolph - Macon Woman's College will preside at the night meeting.

Ancient Civilization

Chinese traditions carry the story of civilization in eastern Asia back to about the year 2852 B. C. The story begins with a legendary ruler, Fuhsi, who is said to have been the organizer of society in the time when the people lived by hunting and fishing.

Governorship

Mr. Editor—Three distinguished Virginians have expressed a desire to serve the old Dominion in the capacity of governor. Mr. Peery is out of the race, according to newspaper reports. There may yet be another contender for gubernatorial honors—Hon. Berkley D. Adams, of Charlotte County, has rendered his party and State creditable service in the capacity of legislator and as member of the State Corporation Commission. Mr. Adams enjoys the distinction of having been elected to a State office, by the largest majority ever given a candidate. Should he enter the race, the writer believes he would have a large following.

Observer.

Aviation as a Business Proposition

Aviation should appeal to the hard headed business man and the fact that new companies are being formed almost daily both manufacturing and operating is proof enough that there is money to be made. A modern plane to carry two passengers and pilot may be purchased at around three thousand dollars and adequate insurance against practically all risks may now be had at reasonable rates. Such a machine should fly 3650 hours with an occasional over-haul and use up two motors. At current rates and counting only one pay passenger per flight it would yield a return of $1095.00. Of course Appomattox could not keep even one plane busy, but the operator need not be restricted to local business and there seems to be sufficient profit in the venture to permit only one half or one fourth time operation and still pay dividends. Neighboring towns and cities offer a market practically untouched. It will be developed in the next few years, why not by local business men.

District School Conference

For the District F. educational conference to be held at Lynchburg April 12, compiete printed programs have been issued by J. L. Borden, Bedford, district vice president of the Virginia Education Association.

At ten in the morning superintendents and trustees will have a conference, led by Supt. E. A. Painter, of Fincastle. J. L. Borden, principal of the Bedford High school will be leader of the high school principals' conference.

What promises to be an unusually interesting and important group meeting is that of high school teachers under the leadership of L. H. McCuiloch, head of the science department of the E. C. Glass High School, the general subject of discussion being causes of failure in high-school studies and the best means of improving this condition.

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QUICK RELIEF FOR HEADACHE

The natural, pure, mineral unguent base of Munyon's Solidified Liniment holds no less than seven penetrating cooling medicaments to open the pores, soothe congested nerves and restore normal circulation without internal dosing or dangerous heart depressing drugs. No wonder it is replacing all old time remedies.

I firmly believe that the time will come when governments will pass laws compelling people to keep in good health.

For Sale by CHAS. F. JAMES, Druggist. Appomattox, Va

Sheria to Kanchatka in quest of furs and then pushed on to Alaska. Furs and gold have vied in opening up Alaska. Folly or the 'Seven Million Dollar Ice Box, as Alaska formerly was called. But gold booms have come and gone. For two long and trading have continued and today two little islands of the Pribilof group in the Bering sea send $980,000 worth of seal and fox furs to the St. Louis fur market annually. Blue foxes are also successfully ranched on many of the Aleutian Islands."

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Our Health

The State Health Department expresses great satisfaction over the typhoid record for 1928. It was said that when 1924 showed a death total of 209 from typhoid, it was thought it would be many years before this figure would materially be lowered.

1925 showed 302 deaths and 1926 gave 267, but then a big drop occurred. There was only 175 deaths in 1927. Again the health department thought this would be the banner record for several years, but the officials were mistaken. The 1928 record is best of all. There were only 154 deaths from typhoid last year, a rate of about 6 to 1000,000 of population.

Better sanitation is the solution of the problem. Year by year interest in this phase of health work has been growing, and now the interest is greater than it had ever been Dr. Ennion G. Williams, State health commissioner, is endeavoring in every way to accelerate that interest. The interest of the big cities, not only in Virginia, but throughout country, has shown what can be accomplished by perfect sanitation.

It is a more difficult task to sanitate rural sections than it is to sanitate cities, for the simple reason that the former is a matter of individual effort and the latter is something which is done by the official community. Nevertheless, a completely sanitated rural section is not too much to expect; and the health department is now striving to secure a hundred per cent sanitated state. Now is the time to start new work and repair old places. The fly season will be here soon, and flies are the chief carriers of filth germs.

Mrs. Duckworth

A telegram was received here Tuesday announcing the sudden death of this lady at hre home in Charlotte, N. C. Deceased was a twin sister of Mrs. H. B. Pack, of this place, and Mrs. Pack left for Charlotte early yesterday to attend the funeral services.

Teaches Home Economics

The United States bureau of home economics was established in 1923. It fills a dual role. Its fin ings are valuable to those who are interested in intelligent consumption and to those interested in efficient production of homemade commodities. Foods, fa and other goods and services used in the home.

UNEARTH TRICKS OF COIN FRAUDS

Relic Sleuths Use Microscope in Work.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Detectives who use chemicals, X-rays, vacuum tubes and ultra-violet light apparently are necessary in these days of sythesis, but here at Cornell university a technique has been developed that affords some strong talking points in favor of the old-fashioned principle of using the eyes aided by a glass.

The detective work here is done mostly on rare coins and antiques to discover whether they are genuine. The owners have come to the department of chemistry expecting some such chemical formula as "e equals p" as proof of age. They often are told by Dr. E. H. Chamot, professor of chemical microscopy:

"Let us look at it first. Perhaps we can save time and the possibility of marring this treasure."

He puts the object under a microscope. Now, under the glass nothing appears natural, and a long training in the technique is necessary before the microscope detective may read the evidence before his eyes.

A coin known as a gold stater from Lampsacus came here for analysis. The microscope showed that it had not been cast. A chemical test proved that the gold was of a fineness consistent with ancient origin. But suspicion persisted.

As it was desirable not to mar the coin, the microscope was employed to get a tiny piece of the "dark gold" from the coin without leaving a trace of cutting. Analysis proved that the apparent aging was an artificial coating of gum, starch and color matter.

U. S. Autoists Need No Passports in Mexico

Laredo, Texas.—In order to encourage American automobile tourists to visit Mexico, the government has issued an order which does away with the passport requirement. In its place all that is now necessary is for the visitor to obtain a credential from a chamber of commerce anywhere in the United States certifying as to his identity and good character. This certificate will be recognized by immigration and custom officials at all border gateways and the tourist admitted expeditiously. The new highway between Laredo and Monterey is now being placed in excellent condition in expectation of heavy tourist traffic during the coming summer. Even tourist camps, similar to those that are found in the United States, are being built at points along the highway. This is another step in the way of accommodations for tourists in Mexico. A regular bus line has also been established between Laredo and Monterey.

Fangless Snake Able to Grow New Teeth

Mont Alto, Pa.—Loss or injury of its fangs does not render a rattlesnake harmless, because it can quickly grow a new set, according to Dr. Ivana and H. A. Forman, students at the Pennsylvania State Forest school, who have devoted considerable time to studies of the private life of this fearsome reptile.

A compilation of findings, prepared by Dr. E. A. Zeigler, director of the school, discloses that each rattlesnake is equipped with six or seven sets of immature fangs, capable of developing quickly to replace mature fangs that are injured or lost. The only way to deprive the snake of its deadly quality is to remove the poison sac.

Oysters Grow on Trees and Crabs Eat Fruit

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.—This is probably the only island in the world where oysters grow on trees and crabs that eat fruit are common on the fruit trees. Nature has played many pranks in Trinidad, where there are also a lake of pitch, cows at large and fishes clad in armor.

Lieut. Commander and Sir Walter Raleigh mentioned the oysters which grew on the mangroves here and were left high and dry by the receding tides. The soldier crab climbs trees with the greatest ease. The armor-clad fish is called the cascadura and has a delicious flavor.

Anger Is Blamed on Early Diseases

New York.—Two results of ill disease, a tendency to get angry easily and an inclination toward fear, were analyzed before the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

George M. Stratton of the University of California said that evidence increases that disease is connected in a broad way with irascibility. Instead of breeding patience, it appears that "persons who have had a greater number of diseases appear to be more irascible than do those who have had few diseases.

"The time when the disease occurs is important. Persons who have suffered disease in the first five years of their lives appear in general to respond more intensely to anger situations than do persons whose diseases came later."

Various National Sports

The national sport of Spain is bull fighting; of Scotland, golf; England, cricket; Belgium, cockfighting; Cuba and South America, jai alai.

Opportunity for Inventors

Many trees, shrubs and plants contain rubber, and if proper methods of extraction can be devised may be grown as crops.

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NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Hoover Is Inaugurated and Sets His Program Before the American People.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

HERBERT HOOVER is now President of the United States of America and Calvin Coolidge is again a private citizen. Despite the wishes of Mr. Hoover that the inauguration be as simple as possible, the committee in charge made the event the gayest of its kind in more than a score of years, and the national capital was thronged with visitors who participated in the three days' entertainment. The feature included a reception for the governors of a large number of states with their staffs, an air circus that enlisted army, navy and civilian aircraft, the great inaugural parade and a charity ball.

Being scuttled about 11:30 Monday morning by a committee from the senate and house that the time for his inauguration was at hand, Mr. Hoover, with President Coolidge, escorted by cavalry, rode down Pennsylvania avenue to the capitol and, in the senate chamber, saw Vice President Dawes swear in Senator Charles Curtis as Vice President. Mr. Curtis made a graceful address and the Presidential party went to the inaugural stand. There Mr. Hoover took the oath of office, administered by Chief Justice Taft of the Supreme court, and made his inaugural address, after which the Presidential party betook themselves to the White House, for luncheon and, from the reviewing stand in front of the executive mansion, watched the long inaugural parade, which took about four hours in passing and over which hovered a hundred airplanes.

Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge, following the precedent set by Theodore Roosevelt, left Washington in the afternoon for their home in Northampton, Mass.

President Hoover's address was listened to with enthusiasm not only by the vast crowd present but also by a radio audience that embraced a considerable part of the country's population. It set forth his view of the state of the nation and of its relations with other nations and his conception of the policies best designed to promote peace and improve living conditions. But, most important, it disclosed an eminent engineer's vision of a huge program of public works in the next four years, involving the expenditure of billions of dollars, and of a farm relief program that, while costly, will, he believes, return tremendously increased profits for capital and labor. Offsetting the great expenditures suggested, the new President pointed out, are large governmental economies beyond even those of the Coolidge administration. He proposed the elimination of waste in the processes of government to an extent that would save the taxpayers more than would be expended on waterways, farm relief and other projects combined. This would be accomplished by a radical reorganization of the federal government on scientific lines of reclassification of functions, elimination of overlap, and eventual reduction of personnel.

CONGRESS in its final days cleared up some legislation and left some unfinished, killed or postponed. Filibusters were frequent and in some cases effective. They caused the senate to abandon the consideration of the reapportionment bill passed by the house and to concentrate on the controversy by a committee of affairs of the Indian bureau. The second deficiency supply bill, minus the $24,000,000 prohibition enforcement item, was passed by the senate after Senator Bruce had conducted a filibuster on behalf of his demand that the appropriation for a survey of the Nicaragua canal route be cut in half. The senate also adopted the conference report on the naval appropriation bill after the redbail group had made a hard fight, so that $127,000,000 will be available for a starting work at once on the cruiser building program.

Despite the stubborn opposition of the wets in the house, that body passed the senate measure, known as

Apples' Keeping Qualities

Bristol university, records the important fact that the keeping qualities of fruit are related to the soil in which the fruit is grown. When certain varieties of apple grown in certain places are stored they break down internally during rise to Jonathan spot, blister and other disorders. Apples stored under the same conditions, but grown under different ones, stand the test well.

Record Yield of Wheat

The bureau of crop statistics says that the largest yield in bushels of wheat to an acre of which it has record is 117.2 bushels. It was produced in 1850 in Island county Washington. The acreage harvest was 18 and the yield 117.2 per acre The field was measured and the wheat weighed. Probably a bushel per acre was lost in threshing, due to the inability of the threshing machine to produce the best results in such heavy grain

Another Myth Blasted

For years there has been a buga-boo that Kadiak Island was a bugaboo that rivaled the child-stealing witches for terror. Recent exploration has been conducted in the Islands and it is now stated that Kadiak bears are no worse than others.

Common People

Heard today that the common people of the United States have more gold in their teeth than the common people of Europe have in their bank and purses.—Atchison Globe.

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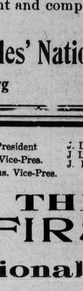

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